NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET, (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—ALLEN PUTNAM, EDITOR.

VOL. XXI.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1843. [NO. 48.

N. E. FARMER.

INSECT AND WORM DESTROYER.

Of the value of the article described below, as a worm and bug destroyer, we have no knowledge; but the fact that it has, unsolicited, been sent us for trial, with the understanding that we are to state its results just as we shall find them, is presumptive evidence that it will prove serviceable. We give publicity to the letter and the directions, in order that any persons who may be disposed, on their own judgment, to make trial of this new article, may know where to get it, and how to apply it in advance of our trial. We should not take this course, but for the almost certainty that we cannot test and make known the results of our trial until it will be too late for others to send for and use the article for their early vines this season. We do not recommend it, nor will Messrs. Breck & Co. obtain it on their own account, until its effects have been witnessed. But we are willing to aid any person in obtaining it who may be inclined to make trial of it on the strength of Mr Dey's letter and directions or card.—ED. N. F. F.

New York, May 20, 1843.

MR PUTNAM—Sir—I have shipped one-quarter barrel of the *Insect and Worm Destroyer* for you, and another for Messrs. Breck & Co.

I ask you to accept of these, with a view that you shall *experiment with them*, and see whether the article will be equally efficient in the destruction of bugs and worms with you as it is with us. Mere accident brought about the discovery, and if my conjectures as to the extent of its efficacy are correct, I think it will prove among the greatest blessings to the farmer and gardener, which have been brought to light in these days.

Ask Mr Breck to try the article, and if it proves satisfactory, he may advertise it for sale as agent, and I will send to him any quantity he may order.

In haste, respectfully,

A. DEY.

43 *Liberty St., New York.*

The following printed card accompanied the above letter:

Insect and Worm Destroyer.

A powder poison was discovered the last year, which will destroy bugs, flies, worms, and animalculæ of every description that infest cucumber, melon, and other vines. It was tried with entire success last year on cucumber and melon vines, with only one application, and that without any injury to the vines. The experiment was made by putting a small quantity of the powder poison into a sieve, then holding it over the hill and giving it one blow with the hand; a portion of the bugs took flight immediately, and next morning the ground was covered with the dead, which had apparently come out of the earth. It is a warranted article, and if it does not answer on vines, the money will be returned. It is believed to be a specific remedy against insects of every description, and will destroy those that infest shrubs, flowers and plants, cabbages, turnips, and vegetables of every description, the worm which destroys the corn in the ground, that infests the peach and plum tree, the Hessian fly; and in fact it is certain death to any insect or worm with which it comes in contact and at the same time will not injure vegetation.

It is made by the *Lodi Manufacturing Company*, and may be had at their factory on the Hackensack river, or at the office of the company, No. 43 Liberty street, New York city. The price of one barrel, $2; half barrel, $1 50; quarter barrel, $1—delivered on board any vessel in the city of New York free of expense.

For the N. E. Farmer.

SHEEP DESTROYERS OF THE CANKER WORM.

MR EDITOR—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to tell something worth knowing. A butcher in Brighton, put his sheep into an orchard, and, while the next orchard, separated from his only by a stone wall, was infested with canker-worms, his had none. There is, probably, an odor to sheep either so offensive that the canker-worms are driven away by it, or perhaps it is a deadly poison to them.

Would it not be a good plan for those whose orchards are infested in this way, to turn sheep into them to pasture, and thus save their fruit?

May 23, 1843. A.

We know not the writer of the above, and of course know not how far to consider the statements in it as correct. If it be a statement of facts, the information given may prove valuable to many farmers. Young and thrifty orchards generally, would suffer from being put down to pasturage, but perhaps the harm would be less from this than the canker worms inflict. There is some difficulty in seeing how a small flock of sheep, or as many sheep only as could get a living in the orchard, should be sufficient to kill by their feet all the worms of an orchard; but they would in this way kill many at the time of their descent from the tree, and this we should suppose the cause of the orchard escaping their depredations, rather than any thing poisonous to them about the sheep. But perhaps the conjectures of "A." are correct.—ED. N. E. F.

An Example for the Girls.—Miss Elizabeth Gunning, of Michigan, a young lady of high respectability, and daughter of a distinguished citizen, lately spun one hundred knots of fine run good woollen yarn, and reeled eighty knots, all in one day, between daylight and dark. That is better than spinning street yarn.—*Michigan pap.*

Education is a better safeguard for liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the pay of the schoolmaster, we must raise the wages of the recruiting sergeant.—*Selected.*

GRAFTING ON THE MOUNTAIN ASH.

It is well known that the Mountain Ash *(Sorbus Americana,)* is one of the most beautiful ornamental trees, native in the Canadas and the most northern part of the United States, and that it is much cultivated for planting in grounds and the public avenues in many places where less hardy trees cannot thrive. It is also well known that in those districts where the mountain ash thrives best, it has been found very difficult to propagate and bring to maturity the apple and pear, of which the country bordering on the 45th degree of latitude in Maine and the Canadas, may serve as an example. It is now found that this beautiful tree may be converted to a still more useful purpose than that of a mere ornament, viz. that of stocks for the propagation of the apple and pear, for which it has been proved to be admirably adapted.

At a late meeting of the London Horticultural Society, a communication was received from Mr Hornby, who has been residing in Switzerland, stating that the grafting of pears on the ash was there generally practiced, and that on some of the high plateaus of the mountains, where the climate and soil forbid the natural growth of the apple or the pear, they were now grown with perfect success, "the effect being to retard the blossoms and give vigor to the constitution." The flesh or flavor of the fruit was not at all affected; and the practice was successful whether budding or grafting was adopted. It was found necessary that no shoots which the stock might make the first year should be taken off, but afterwards all such growth must be cut away, and the graft alone remain.

Mr Thompson, gardener to the Society, stated in reference to this communication, that the mountain ash was one of the stocks on which pears were grafted in the Society's garden. As the pear graft increases faster than the ash stock, he inferred that the trees could not be as long-lived as the natural pear tree; still, as the mountain ash is much hardier than the quince, less liable to be attacked by insects, and would thrive in almost any soil, it might be advantageously used in many situations. —*Maine Cult.*

Rich and Poor.—Every man is rich or poor, according to the proportion between his desires and enjoyments. Of riches, as of every thing else, the hope is more than the enjoyment: while we consider them as the means, to be used at some future time for the attainment of felicity, ardor after them secures us from weariness of ourselves; but no sooner do we sit down to enjoy our acquisitions, than we find them insufficient to fill up the vacancies of life. Nature makes us poor only when we want necessaries; but custom gives the name of poverty to the want of superfluities. It is a great privilege of poverty, to be healthy without physic, secure without a guard, and to obtain from the bounty of nature, what the great and wealthy are compelled to procure by the help of art. Prosperity is too apt to prevent us from examining our conduct; but as adversity leads us to think properly of our state, it is most beneficial to us.—*Johnson.*

MANURES—FERMENTATION OF—COMPOSTING.

By the late JOHN YOUNG, Secretary of the Provincial Agricultural Board, and Honorary Member of the Massachusetts and Montreal Agricultural Societies.

There has been no point, perhaps, in agricultural science more keenly contested, than the exact degree of fermentation to which dung should be exposed, before it be spread on the soil. Some argue that it should be allowed to rot till its original texture be broken down and destroyed; others, that the process should be carried a considerable length, but checked about the middle of its course; while a third class allege, that the least incipient state of putrefaction is at the expense of the vegetable gases, and should as much as possible be prevented, till the manure be deposited in the earth. Amid such a contrariety of warring and discordant opinions, and these too supported by naturalists distinguished for the extent and importance of their discoveries, some portion of doubt must adhere to whatever determination we adopt. Sir H. Davy—a name of pre-eminent celebrity—contends that the smallest degree of fermentation is accompanied with setting at liberty the elementary principles, which will naturally escape, unless their disengagement be effected in the bosom of the soil—in which case they will be imbibed and kept in reserve for the purposes of vegetation. He thinks, therefore, that straw, in place of being put in the dung-yard, should be plowed down in a fresh state, and that to facilitate its mixture with the earth, it would be advisable to chop it small with a machine. The conductor of the Farmer's Magazine, although inspired with a due respect for the conclusions of that celebrated chemist, openly opposes this violent innovation on the common practice of the farmer, and asserts, from a long experience, that unless a certain degree of putrefaction comes on in the farm-yard, while the putrescible substances are recently voided and possessed of natural heat, no subsequent fermentation will take place in cold and clayey soils. He has known dung and litter, which had been turned down fresh in the furrow, appear next spring without any visible change. Of course, it must have laid dormant, without contributing to the growth of the plants. He states, in support of his own views, an experiment that was tried at the suggestion of a speculative writer: "Dry wheat straw was regularly laid in the hollows of drills, and potato sets planted above the straw. Both were then covered with earth: but very few potatoes ever came above the ground, and these only towards the end of autumn. When the field was afterwards plowed, the straw seemed to have undergone no change; nor did it convey any benefit to future crops. Had the same straw been previously subjected to only a moderate degree of fermentation in the dung-yard, there can be no doubt but its effect would have been very different." "Truth," says the common adage, "lies between"; and in all extreme cases, it is safest to steer a middle course.

It is necessary, however, to remark that the pushing of the putrefactive process to the last stage, and suffering the dung to ferment till it falls down into the black earth, is the most culpable and gross violation of all just agricultural principles, and is now condemned in England with merited reprobation. Long before animal substances come to this advanced state of putridity, the nutritive exhalations are gone, and have mingled with the great and imperishable elements of the universe. All that remains is the black carbonaceous matter, which is scarce a sixth part of the original bulk in value.

This controversy has lost much of its importance since the invention and use of composts. Fermentation—that great destroyer of all organic conformation—is not to be feared by the farmer, if it be conducted and carried on in the presence of earth, which fixes and secures the gases as fast as they are liberated. Even the degree of the process is a matter of less consequence; because, if the elementary principles are in keeping, and reserved for future usefulness, it is immaterial whether this has happened by a new absorption, or by still holding their original and unchanged form. In the composite hill, the whole animal or vegetable structure may be dissolved, and leave behind no trace of existence, without the least waste of the principles of fertility; because the ingredients superadded to the dung have become surcharged with them, or fully saturated. We may go further, and state, that complete decomposition is desirable in this case, which is so much to be avoided in the farm-yard; because putrescent matter can only become vegetable food by its resolution into primary parts; and if this be effected by any preparatory step, the young crop receives the full and instantaneous benefit. The compost manure is carried to the field ready to give out its richness on the very first call, and to supply the nascent radicle with a copious share of nourishment.

I believe I have more than once stated that the diversified tribes of the vegetable kingdom are sustained by the circulation of the sap taken up by the absorbent mouths of fibres. This sap, which is extracted from the soil, holds in solution either primary or secondary principle of bodies. Whatever, then, is soluble in water, or can be rendered so by the action of chemical laws, combines with the sap and enters into all the interior recesses of the vegetable structure, Both solid, fluid and gaseous bodies are susceptible of solubility, and of course contribute to the increase and sustenation of plants. Mucilage and sugar which are solid, jelly which is fluid, ammonia, hydrogen and carbonic acid which are gaseous, are all soluble in water, and are besides the extracts of vegetable matter; and these by the sap, may be drawn in as nourishment, and either transformed by the secretory organs into new compounds, or are still further analyzed. The sap, then, is the stream of vital life, and the more it is saturated with nutritive particles, the more luxuriant and vigorous the growth. But it can only be saturated by the dissolution of animal and vegetable bodies, and therefore the more perfect the decomposition, provided the constituent principles have not escaped, the richer the manure. Hence a compost hill may remain for years before it is applied, and be turned over several times, to bring on successive fermentations, not only without injury, but with manifest advantage; while the simple dung of animals treated in the same manner, would become entirely useless and inefficient.

The putrefactive process may be carried on in the presence of pure earth only, or of earth intermingled with fibrous roots, or lastly, in the presence of peat, which is an assemblage of inert vegetable matter; and compost dung-hills may be formed according to this three fold method.

The simplest of all composts is a mixture of barn and yard dung, and surface mould taken from a field under regular culture. The proportions between the ingredients are fixed by no determinate laws, and consequently great liberty is allowable to the operator. I have known some instances where two carts of dung were used for one of earth; others, where they were blended in equal quantities; and it is not infrequent to compound two of earth with one of dung. In fact, such is the uncertainty in the composition, that almost every farmer adopts a mode peculiar to himself, and with equal success. No man need therefore follow implicitly the rules which are laid down in his department of rural economy, but may vary and multiply his experiments, according to the suggestions of fancy or the dictates of convenience. If we slightly glance at the principle, we shall see the cause of this seemingly endless variety in the combination of the ingredients. The only use of intermixing the soil with the dung, is to imbibe the gaseous elements of vegetable life, and hinder their dissipation. If there be much soil, these elements will be diffused through it with less density and compressions; if little, it will be more abundantly saturated and enriched with the nutritive vapors. Thus an ounce of sugar may be dissolved equally in a pint or in a gallon of water; and the muriatic acid may be so much diluted as scarcely to exhibit its characteristic properties; and in the same way, the products of decomposition may either be concentrated into a small portion of earth or scattered over a large body. The only error into which the farmer can run, is to supply such an inconsiderable quantity as will be incapable of imbibing the elastic and volatile particles, and thus by his own mismanagement, occasion a waste of the vegetable aliment. One cartload of soil to two of stable dung, is the least proportion which he should ever attempt to combine, and perhaps if the two were mixed equally, he would be compensated for the additional labor and expense.

The whole art of composting, is to arrange the materials in alternate layers—to shake up the litter and dung with a hay-fork that it may lie loosely—to cover the top and the sides with earth—and to give it a sloping direction, that it may cast off excessive moisture. Its height should never exceed four feet, or four and a half; and its breadth should be such, that a man on either side may be enabled to fling the ingredients into the centre without trampling on the heap; for compression, in all cases, retards the putrefactive process. If the mass, after being compounded, is long in generating heat, urine, salt, or even fresh water poured on the top slowly, that it may ooze downward, will bring it on with rapidity. On the other hand, should the process advance with too great violence, which can always be known by keeping a stick in the middle and drawing it out occasionally for trial, the fermentation must be restrained by turning over the dung-hill, and mixing anew the ingredients. This will not only put a stop to the mischief, but facilitate a second fermentation; and as fresh particles of earth will be brought in contact with the decomposing matter, the whole will be enriched and impregnated with the fertilizing principles. These general views are applicable to every species of compost, and need not again be repeated. Simple earth, although excellent for strewing over the barn-yard, is unprofitable in compost heaps, because it is not a good fermentating agent. Of all materials for this purpose, peat is the best—both exciting fermentation and supplying a rich substance for it to work upon.

For the New England Farmer.

CHEMICAL SALTS AS FERTILIZERS.

Mr Putnam—Dear Sir—Will you have the goodness to invite some of your agricultural friends who are desirous of promoting the science of agricultural chemistry, to make a series of comparative experiments with the following salts, which may be obtained at any druggist's store. They may be mixed with soil and applied in small quantities around the young plants. Those marked with * it is most desirable to have tried:

*Carbonate of ammonia—alone and mixed with swamp muck.
*Sulphate of ammonia.
*Muriate of ammonia.
*Phosphate of ammonia.
Phosphate of soda and ammonia.
*Phosphate of soda.
*Nitrate of ammonia.
Nitrate of soda.
Nitrate of potash.
Nitrate of lime.

Comparative experiments made with burnt bones and ground bones, will also prove instructive.

I should like, also, to see comparative experiments made with sea salt and gypsum, especially if made in the interior of the State, where gypsum acts more favorably than it does on the sea-coast.

Phosphate of magnesia enters into the composition of many cereal grains, and it would be instructive to have experiments made with the phosphate of magnesia and ammonia,

I have made analyses of Indian corn, wheat, oats, rye, beans, peas, chesnuts, and of the seeds of many other plants both of the Monocotyledonous and Dicotyledonous orders, in which I discovered the presence of phosphates of lime, magnesia and ammonia, which are always in the Cotyledons. These salts, you are well aware, can come only from the soil, and their general presence in the Cotyledons of plants, seems to indicate their importance in the vegetable economy.

Their value as necessary ingredients in the bodies of animals, must be obvious to every reflecting man. If vegetables did not contain phosphate of lime, it is clear that herbivorous animals could not live, or that they would have no bones, and carnivorous animals who live on the herbivorous, would be equally destitute of them.

The phosphate of ammonia, which is obtained from Indian corn, and from other plants, is also a very important principle of animal nutrition.

The object of the above suggestions as to a comparative trial of some of the chemical salts, is made with reference to the synthetical proof of their value as fertilizers. The chemist may make analyses in his laboratory, and show the presence of certain matters in plants;—he may also find them in the soil in small proportions; but the farmer's experiments in the field are required in order to render the proof of their value as certain as it can be made by any human means.

Let me now suggest some cautions as to the management of saline manures.

It is well known that every powerful manure if used in too large quantities, will injure, or even destroy vegetation. This is true as respects saline and mineral and animal manures, which have a powerful action on plants. Saline matters, especially the carbonate of ammonia, should be used in very sparing quantities. If dissolved in water, not more than 10 grains should be put into a gallon of water, and the plants must not be watered with this solution more than once in a week. If used too freely, the plant will run too much to foliage, or it may even be killed, exhibiting the effects well known to farmers, but erroneously attributed to the heat of the manure. If used in a dry state, carbonate of ammonia may be mixed with dry soil or peat, or with dry swamp muck, which may be sparingly applied around the young plants. I know by my own researches, that if used properly it is one of the most valuable manures. In 1831, I learned from Prof. Le Coq, in Clermont Ferrand, in France, who has made the best experiments on saline manures, that he had made successful use of carbonate of ammonia as a fertilizer, but he then supposed it would prove too expensive for general economical use. Considering the minute quantity required, and that it now costs but 18 cts. per pound, and will be afforded at a much lower rate when in greater demand, I have no doubt but it will soon become an article of general use as an ingredient of composts.

Sulphate of ammonia I desire to have tried against carbonate of ammonia, in order to test the views of Liebig as to the advantage of fixing the ammonia as a sulphate.

Muriate of ammonia is a common product of European volcanoes, and is exhaled from their craters in enormous quantities. Now it is known that those volcanic districts are remarkably fertile, and it will be interesting to know how far this salt affects the fertility of the soil. It will probably operate best on calcareous or marly soils.

Nitrate of ammonia is a comparatively high priced salt, but if, as I anticipate, it should prove a powerful fertilizer, it may be made at much lower cost than it is at present, its use being now so limited that there are no large manufactories for its preparation.

Nitrates of soda and of potash are already pretty well known as fertilizers, but it is still desirable that they should be compared with the nitrates of ammonia and of lime.

Nitrate of potash I have found to be a common saline ingredient in the juices of Cucurbitaceous plants. It is readily obtained from the expressed juice of the pumpkin vine by evaporation and crystalization. It is known, also, that nitre is abundant under old buildings, and that pumpkins, squashes, cucumbers and melons thrive remarkably on such soils. A fine instance was mentioned to me by the trustees of the community of Shakers at Enfield, N. H., last summer, as confirmatory of my views.

Nitrate of ammonia is found in many of the well waters of Boston, and it is probably formed by the decomposition of animal matters on the surface or in the soil.

Nitrate and the sesqui-carbonate of soda also form in the soil, owing to the decomposition of sulphate of soda or of sea salt by carbonate of lime and by animal matters. The sesqui-carbonate you will find on almost any moist cellar walls in our city. This salt forming by the action of carbonate of lime on sulphate of soda, seems to indicate one cause of the fertilizing agency of those two mineral manures.

Muriate of lime is also a very abundant ingredient in our well waters, and it must have been formed in the soil from sea-salts, in the manner above mentioned. I do not know of any experiments respecting its agricultural value, but it is so deliquescent that it would not remain long in the surface soil.

In suggesting experiments with saline manures, I would remark that the expense of the comparitive trials cannot amount to much, for a few square yards of soil would be amply sufficient for each experiment, and but a very small quantity of each salt will be required, say 3 or 4 ounces at the most.

The economical application of such salts as may be found to be advantageous to the crop, may be left for subsequent consideration. We have at present only to determine their relative values, and may find out cheap ways of preparing such as may be desired hereafter.

Thousands of tons of valuable salts are wasted every year which might be saved and applied to useful purposes, if a demand should warrant the preparation of them for the market.

The time may come when agriculturists will look to the manufacturing laboratories for a supply of many valuable manures.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
C. T. JACKSON.

Boston, May 20, 1843.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

REARING CALVES.

At page 20 of the 5th volume of the Cabinet, there is mention made of a young farmer who never kept a cow that was not a god milker: there is much in this, and I am led to believe that my friend Johnson is right. He keeps a number of cows for the use of the dairy, and in a late correspondence on this subject, he thus expresses himself: "It is true, my cows are all superior—I never keep a bad one. Neither have I any that are too young—I never rear a calf, which you will think strange; but I will let you into the secret, and then you will be as wise as I am. My neighbors, knowing that my cows are very great milkers, are anxious to purchase my heifer calves for rearing; they of course are ready to give me about three times their value for the butcher, and take them at two or three days old. I enter every purchaser's name in a book, and never lose sight of these calves, from which I select, at three years old, the best; often at a price far less than it would have cost me to rear them. My cows are of all colors and breeds, as I have long been convinced that quality for the pail is not confined to size, breed or color; but much indeed to feed and age; so it is true, that 'a good cow cannot be of a bad color.' I am quite amused when I witness my neighbors waiting until certain young heifers shall come in, and certain old creatures go out, when they expect to make their full compliment of butter; but this time never comes; for a great proportion of these heifers, as is the case with the young of other animals, will prove quite inferior to their parents, and not worth the cost of rearing."

Now does not this look like common sense and reason, and can we not profit by such a lesson? I, for one, mean to try. ZEBU.

Color of Plants.—Wheat, with the outward skin of a purple color, is more liable to be affected with rust and mildew, than the varieties with yellow straw. Russia yellow-top, and yellow flesh turnips, are found to be far superior to the purple or green tops.—*Amer. Agricult.*

PICKLING SEED WHEAT.

We copy the following from the May No. of the "Book of the Farm," by Henry Stephens, Esq., of Scotland:

"Seed wheat should be *pickled;* that is, subjected to a preparation in a certain kind of liquor before it is sown, in order to ensure it against the attack of a certain disease in the ensuing summer, called *smut*, which renders the crop comparatively worthless. Some farmers affect to laugh at this precaution, as originating in a nonsensical faith in an imaginary specific. But the existence of smut, and its baleful effects upon the wheat crop, are no imaginary inventions; and when experience has proved, in numberless instances, that the application of a steep has the effect of warding off the evils of smut, the little trouble which pickling imposes may surely be undertaken, rather than the whole crop be put in jeopardy. *Why* pickling *now* should have the effect of preventing the smut at a *future* period, is a different question; and it is, perhaps, because this question has not hitherto been satisfactorily answered, that pickling is thought lightly of by some farmers, rather than because any valid objection can be urged against its practice. Indeed there cannot, for the palpable fact stands obvious to conviction, that one field sown with pickled wheat, and managed in the usual way, will escape the smut, while an adjoining one, managed in exactly a similar manner, but sown with plain wheat, will be almost destroyed with the disease. I have seen this identical case tried by two neighboring farmers, the Messrs. Fenton, late tenants of Nevay and Eassie, in Forfarshire. It is true that on some farms, wheat sown in a plain state, escapes the disease; and it is also true that pickling does not *entirely* prevent the recurrence of the disease on the farms; but such cases are exceptions to the rule, which is, if wheat is not pickled it *may* be smutted; at least no one can aver beforehand that it *shall not* be so; and while uncertainty exists in the recurrence of a serious disease, the *safer* practice is to bestow the trouble of pickling, the expense being very trifling, rather than incur the risk of disease. It is now a well ascertained fact, that inoculation will not insure immunity from small pox, yet it will certainly modify the attack when it occurs, and so it is with the case of pickling wheat; and as long as means are used to ward off small pox, so long also, from analogy, ought wheat to be pickled.

"Wheat is pickled in this way. For some days, say two or three weeks, let a tub be placed to receive a quantity of chamber ley, and whenever ammonia is felt to be disengaging itself freely from the ley, it is ready for use. It is better that the effluvium be so strong as to smart the eyes, and water added to dilute the liquor, than that the ley be used fresh. This tub should be removed to the straw barn, as also the wheat to be pickled, and part of the floor swept clean, to be ready for the reception of the wheat. Let two baskets be provided capable of holding easily about half a bushel of wheat each, having handles raised upright on their rims. Pour the wheat into the baskets from the sacks, and dip each basketful of wheat into the tub of ley as far down as completely to cover the wheat, the upright handles of the baskets preventing the hands of the operator being immersed in the ley. After remaining in the liquor for two or three seconds, lift the basket up to drip the surplus ley again into the tub, and then place it upon two sticks over an empty tub, to drip still more till another basketful is ready to be dripped. Then empty the dripped basket of its wheat on the floor, and as every basketful is emptied, let a person spread by riddling through a barn wheat-riddle, a little slaked caustic lime upon the wheat. Thus basketful after basketful of the wheat is pickled, till it is all emptied on the floor, when the pickled and limed heap is turned over and over again, till the whole mass appears uniform.

"Other substances beside chamber ley are used for pickling wheat, such as brine of salt, sufficiently strong to float an egg; solution of blue vitriol; all good enough, I dare say; but when so simple and efficient, and easily obtained an article as ley, can be had, it appears to me unnecessary to employ any thing else. It is a powerful ingredient, destrowing vegetable life in the course of a few hours, and it is perhaps to this property that is to be ascribed its efficacy as a protection against the attack of that vegetable enemy of the wheat crop —smut. The wheat pickled with it should therefore be used immediately after the process; and as danger may be apprehended to pickled wheat being kept over night, the quantity pickled should be sown at once, and no more should be pickled at one time than can immediately be sown. The use of the quick-lime seems to be to dry the ley quickly, so that the grains may be easily separated from one another in the act of sowing; but there may some chemical change arise between them in the circumstances, which may be serviceable to the purpose for which both are employed. Can it be that the lime fixes the ammonia of the ley, and preserves it for use until wanted by the plant or seed?"

HOW TO MESMERIZE LICE ON PLANTS.

A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph says:

"If you think the following is worth anything, you can let your readers see it. I do n't think there is any mistake in the matter. I tried it on two plants that were covered with lice, and out of the whole number I could not find one live one. I have found great difficulty in saving ruta baga seeds, and this year they were ruined before I could find a remedy. After trying a great many other things, I thought of the following, tried it, and found it effectual.

Take a little barrel that has but one head, and enclose the plant that contains the animals to be mesmerized under the barrel, then with a pipe, (or in any other way,) fill the barrel with tobacco smoke, then draw the dirt carefully round the mouth of the barrel, so as to prevent the escape of the smoke. Let the barrel continue there for twelve hours, (perhaps a less time would answer,) and it will be found that the animals are one and all, completely mesmerized. No mistake about this matter. So if plants that have been left for seed are treated in this way, it will be found that their liceships are completely disqualified for doing mischief. A SUBSCRIBER."

To Cure Smoky Chimneys—(an excellent way.)—Lay the fire as usual with coal and sticks, but be careful not to light it. This has rarely been known to fail, and is, at the same time, a great saving of fuel.—*London Punch.*

From the Louisville Farmer.

CUT WORMS.

Last spring I collected some cut worms and put them into a glass jar with a sufficiency of dirt, where I fed them until they rolled themselves up in mud balls. By cut-worm I mean a worm about an inch long, of a grey color, that lives under the ground, and comes out in the night, and dark cloudy days, and cuts off a plant, eats part, and endeavors to drag the balance into the ground after it. When taken out of the ground, he puts his head and tail together and rolls himself into a kidney shape. Those cut-worms, after going into the chrysalis state, produced a grey miller or moth, such as we frequently see about our candles in the summer time, and are called by us candle-flies.

I kept three of those millers in a jar, and they deposited their eggs upon some clover leaves and bloom that I put in the jar. On the 24th of June those eggs hatched little caterpillars or cut-worms. I fed them principally upon young clover leaves. I think there must have been several hundred; I did not count them. When they were nearly grown they became so voracious, and required the jar, which held only three pints, to be filled so frequently that I killed all but three of them; these wound up in mud balls on the 21st of July, came out millers, moths, or candle-flies, as you may choose to call them, from the 5th to the 7th of August. Unfortunately all the moths were of the same sex, so that I lost the breed; these I call the two-crop cut-worm.

Other cut-worms that I put up at the same time, that is, early in the spring, did not produce moths until the 11th of August; these were not quite as dark-colored as the first. These I call the one-crop cut-worm. This will reconcile the statements of two writers upon the subject who have differed about the time the moth makes its appearance, the two-crop kinds appearing at both times. I saw, also, the moth that produces the cut-worm, tolerably abundant in my clover field in October.

This moth is a night-fly and is rarely seen in the daytime, unless roused from its hiding places. From the attraction that fire has for this kind of butterfly, (permit me to call a moth a butterfly, in accordance with its common name,) it is probable that fires kindled in our fields with brush and straw, of dark nights, might destroy a great number of them. Salt put on the ground might also destroy the worm, but the best remedy that I have ever tried is fall plowing. This, by destroying the vegetation, makes the fly seek other places of depositing her eggs; and it also destroys the roots of the grass upon which the young worm would live during the winter, I have had no ground infested by them where I have had the ground plowed in the fall or winter.

This moth that produces the cut-worm is the *phalena devastator* of entomologists. The cut worm is a very voracious caterpillar, and get their growth in the summer time in less than a month. Cold weather retards their growth, and those that are hatched in the fall remain in a torpid state during the winter, and get their growth slowly in the spring, at which time they do us the principal damage in cutting off the young corn and other young vegetables. Though they remain in a torpid state during the winter, they require food as soon as the weather gets warm in the spring, and if the vegetation has been all destroyed by fall or winter plowing, which is rarely the case, they

must starve. But I suppose it is not so much on this account as the turning up the ground and destroying their coverts, which allows the frost and wet to affect them. SAM'L D. MARTIN.

Colbyville, Ky., March 15, 1843.

BROOM-CORN HAY.

A writer in the Southern Planter says:

For the last three years, I have been in the habit of sowing the broom corn seed broadcast, mixed with the common field peas, which has made an excellent hay, when properly cured. The spring of 1842, through the middle of my patch I sowed a patch about ten feet wide with Indian corn; the whole being managed precisely in the same way, and to my surprise, when ready to cut, the broom corn on each side of the Indian corn, looked like two walls—the broom-corn about five feet high, while the Indian did not much exceed two feet. Of course it was all seeded very thick, and it must be thick, or it will be too coarse for good hay. So I conclude that broom corn is much to be preferred. I have some of the hay on hand that is now two years old. My practice is to house it. My stock eat it readily. I try to sow it thick to prevent the stalk being large. I esteem it best when the stalks are about the size of large oat stalks, and from three to four feet high; it should be cut just after the broom or head makes its appearance; that which is cut in the forepart of the day, should be shocked up after four o'clock; it need not be spread the next day, but the day after it may just be upset and opened; at evening it should be shocked up again, and if not too coarse, in a few days it will be ready for the house. You need not fear rain while in the shocks.

One word about the land and seed. Very rich land is not so good; as in such it will grow too large in spite of you. I think one bushel of broom seed and a half bushel of peas, clay-red or black-eyed, will make it thick enough; it may be sown any time in May, upon land that water will not remain on long. Yours, J. BUNCH.

Chuckatuck, Va., Feb. 8, 1843.

P. S.—I had like to have forgotten my cart-wheel composition; it is the best, black lead excepted, of anything I have ever used; it is both simple and cheap. I am now, and have been using it for some time: try it before you condemn it. It is clean wood ashes mixed with any kind of common grease, or train-oil, if you please. J. B.

Suckering Corn.—D. H. Datton, in the Southern Planter, says:

"After a trial of five years, I have satisfied myself that irreparable injury is done the corn by pulling off the suckers. I think that in consequence of the wounds inflicted on the growing plant, the crops of fodder and corn are both greatly diminished. I will cite one year's experience, 1840. My corn was planted four and a half by four feet, and two stalks allowed to remain in the hill. In July, it was not unusual to see four suckers on many stalks. I directed twenty rows through the middle of the field to be suckered; balance left with all the suckers on: at gathering time, very many of the suckers had each a full ear on them, growing from the side of the stalk, many of the parent stalks producing two large ears. The suckered produced no more than the unsuckered parent stalks: the latter furnished me an additional quantity of both grain and fodder."

REMEDIES FOR DISEASES OF CATTLE.

Redwater.—Bleed (says Youatt,) first, and then give a dose of 1 lb. of Epsom salts, and 1-2 lb. doses repeated every eight hours until the bowels are acted upon. In Hampshire they give 4 oz. bole armeniac and 2 oz. of spirits of turpentine in a pint of gruel.

Blackwater is the concluding and commonly fatal stage of redwater.

Cleansing drink.—1 oz. of bayberry powdered, 1 oz. of brimstone powdered, 1 oz. of cummin-seed powdered, 1 oz. of diapente. Boil these together for ten minutes; give when cold, in a gruel.

Colic.—The best remedy is 1 pint of linseed oil mixed with 1-2 oz. of laudanum.

A cordial is easily made by 1 oz. of caraway seeds, 1 oz. of aniseeds, 1-4 oz. of ginger powdered, 2 oz. of fenugreek seeds. Boil these in a pint and a half of beer for ten minutes, and administer when cold.

Diarrhœa.—Give 1-2 oz. of powdered catechu, and 10 grs. of powdered opium, in a little gruel.

Dysentery.—The same as for diarrhœa.

Fever.—Bleed; and then if the bowels are constipated, give 1-2 lb. of Epsom salts in three pints of water daily, in gruel.

Hoove or Hoven.—Use the elastic tube; as a prevention, let them be well supplied with common salt, and restrained from rapid feeding when first feeding upon rank grass or clover.

Mange.—1-2 lb. of black brimstone, 1-4 pint of turpentine, 1 pint of train oil. Mix them together, and rub the mixture well in over the affected parts.

Milk fever, or Garget.—2 oz. of brimstone, 1 oz. of diapente, 1 oz. of cummin-seed powdered, 1 oz. of powdered nitre. Give this daily in a little gruel, and well rub the udder with a little goose-grease.

Murrain.—1-2 lb. of salts, 2 oz. of bruised coriander seed, 1 oz. of gentian powder. Give these in a little water.

Poisons swallowed by oxen are commonly the yew, the water dropwort, and the common and the water hemlock. 1 1-2 pint of linseed oil is the best remedy.

Purge, in poisoning—either 1 lb. of salts in a quart of water or gruel, or a pint to a pint and a half of linseed oil.

Sprains.—Embrocation: 8 oz. of sweet oil, 4 oz. spirits of hartshorn, 1-2 oz. oil of thyme.

Sting of the Adder, or Slowworm.—Apply immediately to the part strong spirits of hartshorn; for sting of bees, apply chalk or whitening mixed with vinegar.

Worms.—Bots: give 1-2 lb. of Epsom salts, with 2 oz. of coriander seed bruised in a quart of water.

Yellows.—2 oz. of diapente, 2 oz. of cummin seed powdered, 2 oz. of fenugreek powdered. Boil these for ten minutes in a quart of water, and give daily in a little gruel.—*Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia.*

Lime-water to kill Worms.—To six quarts of water add half a pound of caustic lime, and after letting it stand a few minutes, commence watering the ground infested by worms, and they will soon be seen rising to the surface, writhing about, and will die in a few minutes, especially if a little more of the lime-water is then sprinkled upon them.—*Amer. Agricult.*

From the Michigan Farmer.

PLANTING CORN.

Mr Moore—In compliance with your invitation to correspondents, I give my views on the subject of planting Indian corn.

I am aware of the multiplicity of opinions existing among farmers as to the manner of planting. Our population (of Michigan,) is composed of people from different States, and it is perfectly natural for them to have predilection for the practice of their nativity.

As regards the distance of the respective hills, it ought not to be less than four feet. If planted closer, it shades the ground too much, which, in this northern latitude, needs the warmth of the sun.

Some think, if they have a poor piece of land to cultivate, they must plant closer than if it was good. Now what we understand by the term *poor*, is a lack of material to combine in a crop. And the process of reasoning above alluded to, amounts to just this: if you have a given amount of corn, which you wish to use in fattening a certain number of hogs, and it proves insufficient, all you have to do is to increase the number!

About three years since, a man in this vicinity planted three acres of corn on a light sandy soil, three feet each way between the hills. Between the rows, running east and west, he planted a row of field beans. The corn grew very fast till the time came when it should ear. The result was, that there was not an ear of corn on the whole piece. The stalks and beans had so exhausted the soil that there was nothing to form the ear.

The practice of planting pumpkins in the same hill with corn, is not the best. What is gained in the pumpkin is lost in the corn. Where there is a thrifty pumpkin vine, there will be meagre ears of corn. The farmer ought to be able to discriminate in such matters.

Ridging, under some circumstances, may be practiced to good advantage—on land too wet, or that too light. The first elevates the corn above the water—the second concentrates the soil, under and around the corn. But the ground should be well plowed before ridging, and not after the manner of some by throwing up a little loose dirt, on a ridge of land as hard as a brick-bat.

ELI WOODEN.

Pulaski, Mich., May 8, 1843.

Trees.—It is a custom in Turkey, says Dr. Walsh, to plant a *platurnus orientalis* (buttonwood tree) on the birth of a son, and a cypress on the death of one. Were this custom adopted in the United States, it would give us, at the end of forty years, about twenty millions of trees more than we now have—a consideration of no mean importance to posterity. And were the trees planted by the roadside, most of our public highways would, at the end of that period, be converted into delightful avenues. The road from Strasburg to Munich, a distance of 250 miles, is an avenue of fruit trees.—*Selected.*

The Northampton Courier states that while a fugitive slave was giving in his "experience" at an abolition meeting there, one of the audience asked him if his master was a *Christian*. "No," said he, "*he was a member of Congress*"! This, of course, produced a roar of laughter.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1843.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CONCENTRATED MANURES ON CORN, &c.

We ask the special attention of farmers to an article on another page, from Dr. C. T. Jackson. We hope that many, *very many* of them will try the simple experiments there recommended; or if they cannot try all of the articles, they can try a part at least. Nothing more is needed than to go to an apothecary's shop and get an ounce or two of the several articles, (and the apothecary if he knows to what purpose they are to be applied, should, and probably will, sell them cheap,) then mix each of them well with two or three qts. of soil or meadow-mud—go to your cornfield, select a spot where the soil is uniform, and then taking ten hills in one row, apply your compost on the surface, spreading it round evenly so as to sprinkle the ground for 8 or 10 inches around the corn. Then on ten hills in the adjacent row, put another compost—and so on, until you have used the whole. Perhaps, if you will take the trouble, it may be well to put on one-half of it early in June, and the other half early in July. At harvest time, go to the field with a basket and the spring balances, and husk each row, and weigh the product and minute it down. There is the end of the whole matter.

This business should be attended to by hundreds;—for Dr. Jackson is one of the farmers' best, most devoted and most serviceable friends. He labors most perseveringly and skilfully to promote agricultural science. He is doing all that is possible in the laboratory, and he now comes and asks us to put to the test the results of his researches. It is our duty both to him and to the cause of agriculture, to make the trials—and this should be done by *many*, not one alone. A single experiment is never satisfactory.

As to the quantity to be applied, we know not how to give specific directions—but the quantity should generally be small. If your acre of land has upon it 4000 hills, then 100 lbs. will allow you about an ounce to three hills. This is probably more than it is safe to apply in case of such articles as Dr. Jackson says must be used sparingly. We would say, take 2 oz. and apply them to 10 hills, and that will give about 60 lbs. per acre.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT.

We were invited last week to ride to Dorchester and witness the operation of a new agricultural implement. This is a combination of the roller and harrow. Excepting that instead of common harrow teeth, there are knives like the common cutters of our cast iron plows. With this tool we were highly pleased. More so than with any thing else that we have seen in the way of invention or improvement for years. We propose giving as good a description of this as we can.

Take a common field roller; then take a beam of hard wood, five or six inches square, and a few inches longer than the roller. Into this insert the knives, about six inches apart. On to the beam fix two handles, to work like plow handles. Then at the ends of your beam and on the frame of your roller, make such gearing as will let you fasten the beam to the roller, in the way in which the sleigh shafts are usually fastened to the sleigh. Let them be fastened in such position that when the handles are pressed down, the knives shall work under within four or five inches of where the roller rests upon the ground.

With such a tool as this, you cut the sods with the knives, while the roller holds them from pushing forward. You may put the knives in deep, if you have made them of good length, and will press upon the handles; and in case the teeth clog, you have only to lift the handles, and you leave the stone, or roots, or grass that have collected; especially do you clear the teeth well, if you let the handles come up suddenly and strike against the cross-bar of your roller frame.

With this tool, sward land that has just been turned with the plow, and all lumpy grounds may be thoroughly pulverized much more cheaply than with any thing else that we have seen. And while we pulverize, we may keep all the sods down in their place, and thus make the cultivation more easy, and benefit the crop. This will be especially true on all *hard* soils, where the teeth of the common harrow will not go down. Where grounds are *very* rocky, the tool will not do well—nor will any other one. But where the roller can be drawn with any comfort, the knives may be used too.

One great advantage of this combination of roller and harrow is, that wherever it shall be used it will *oblige* farmers to put their grounds into a much better state than is usual with them. These knives make much more effectual work in loosening the soil, than one would have supposed. Let this tool be passed twice over the ground in different directions, and the land will be very mellow.

We anticipate as an objection, the supposition that the draft of this will be very heavy. But while seeing it work in a hard soil, that had been plowed for weeks, and rained upon, so that a common harrow would have made but little impression, we judged that the two horses carried it as easy as they would have carried a heavy harrow on soil where the teeth would have settled deep. After thinking much upon the subject, we are inclined to think that the line of draft is so much more favorable, and the form and position of the knives so much better than those of the common harrow, that a team can carry this double tool with as much ease as they will carry the harrow alone.

The inventor of this combination is Mr ISAAC CLAPP, of Dorchester. He would be glad, (should farmers find his invention prove as valuable as he thinks it will be, and as we think it will be,) to receive some remuneration. But he does not think to debar others from a free use of his invention, by taking out a patent. We suggest, therefore, that those who shall avail themselves of his principle, and shall find the tool to work well, shall be as generous to him as he is to the public, and send him two, three or five dollars, as a remuneration for the good he has done. This we know will be acceptable to him. We hope he will take his CLAPP PULVERIZER, (so we christen it,) to the various cattle shows in the autumn, and that opportunity will be afforded him to put it on to the grounds that may be plowed at the plowing matches, and thus give the farmers an opportunity to see it work.

The instrument is simple, but there is some difficulty in getting the right hang to it. Mr C. has had to vary the hang of his several times, and has been at considerable expense. This, we hope, will be returned to him in premiums or in gratuities, should the instrument prove as valuable as we anticipate. For the free lands of the South and West, where they raise grain extensively, this must be even more valuable than in New England.

Cement for Glass.—Common white-lead paint applied to the broken edges, and the pieces then tied closely together. After remaining a month or two, they will be found to have firmly adhered.

THE SEASON.

The trees are a few days later in blossoming than in the average of years, but they look well. The blossom is sufficiently abundant, and the cool weather is favorable to the setting of the fruit. Warm south-west winds while trees are in blossom, by drying up the farina, interrupt the impregnation, and do more harm to the fruit than is done by the cold. Last season we had a severe frost in June, and much harm to fruit was expected, but we are not aware that any kind was injured, unless that frost was the reason why we had no cranberries in this vicinity last year. We have known several seasons when frosts were severe, while the trees were in blossom and even when the fruit was formed, but we have not had reason to suppose that the frosts did harm.

Grass is well set, but its growth it slow. This in many places last week, might have been owing to a lack of moisture. But generally the want of warmth impeded its advancement. The hay crop must turn upon the rains yet to come. Should they be seasonable and sufficiently copious to mature all the stalks that have started, the yield will be abundant.

The cold and wet of March and April, caused farmers to be late about their planting. The corn and potatoes were not put in as early as last year, by ten to fourteen days. But this is not against the prospects for an ample harvest.

THE FARMER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, &c.

The first seven numbers of the American edition of this work by C. W. Johnson, have come to us from the publishers, Carey & Hart, of Philadelphia. The whole is to be comprised in 10 numbers, and sold at 25 cts. per No. Here is a large amount of agricultural information for four dollars; and the work, as far as we have examined it seems to be well worth its cost.

Tulips.—Sam'l Walker, Esq., of Roxbury, has a fine collection of more than 300 varieties of Tulips, which he has generously invited all lovers of flowers to visit during the last ten days. His tulips and his generous contribution to the pleasure of his friends deserve more praise than we have space to give this week.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, May 27, 1843.

From J. A. Kenrick, Newton—Pæony Moutan Banksii, P. Papaveracea, P. Tennifolia, P. Latifolia, P. Præcox; red Tartarian Honeysuckle; white do. do.; Double Flowering Almond; Æsculus rubicundi, A. carnescens; M. Soulangiana; Azalia nudiflora, A. Pontica; Pyrus Japonica, &c. These were all very fine specimens of their respective tribes.

From J. L. L. F. Warren, Brighton—trusses of Geraniums (good,) and a Dahlia.

From Miss Sumner, Dorchester—Bouquets.

Exhibition of Tulips.—Three stands were presented for the Society's premium, by Messrs. S. Walker, S. R. Johnson, and J. L. L. F. Warren. The report of the judges was as follows:

The committee appointed to examine the Tulips exhibited for premium, having attended to that duty, award the first premium of $4, for the best specimen, to Samuel Walker. For the second best, a premium of $2, to Samuel R. Johnson.

JOSEPH BRECK, C. M. HOVEY, H. W. DUTTON, *Judges.*

The weather being unpropitious, the blooms did not show to good advantage, but many fine flowers were found in all the stands. One hundred were shown by Mr Johnson, and the requisite number (30 blooms,) only by the other gentlemen.

For the Committee, H. W. DUTTON.

EXHIBITION OF VEGETABLES.

Remarkably fine specimens of Asparagus were exhibited by Mr John Hill, of West Cambridge.

Good specimens of Cucumbers, by Mr J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton. J. A. KENRICK.

THERMOMETRICAL

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor, of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending May 28.

May, 1843.		7, A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	22	50	76	66	E.
Tuesday,	23	55	74	64	W.
Wednesday,	24	54	62	54	N. W.
Thursday,	25	50	58	52	N. W.
Friday,	26	50	68	62	E.
Saturday,	27	50	54	42	E.
Sunday,	28	50	68	62	E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 29, 1843.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At Market 260 Beef Cattle, 20 pairs Working Oxen 20 Cows and Calves, 450 Sheep, and 1180 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—A small advance was effected. Extra were sold for something more than our highest quotations. We quote First quality $5.50. Second quality, $5 00 a $5.25. Third quality, $4.25 a 4.75.

Working Oxen.—No sales noticed.

Cows and Calves.—Dull sales. $12, $15, $20, $23, and $27.

Sheep.—Sales. $1.50, $2.00, and $2.25.

Swine.—Lots to peddle at 4 3-4 to 4 7-8 for sows, and 5 3-4 a 5 7-8 for barrows. At retail, from 5 1-2 to 7.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 to 2 50 per bushel. Red Top, 45 to 50 cents. Clover—Northern, 10 to 12c.—Southern, 8 a 9 c. Flax Seed, $1 75 per bushel. Lucerne, 30 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $4 00 per bushel.

GRAIN. Duty, Corn, Rye and Beans, free; Barley 20 per cent.; Oats 20 per cent.

There is a much better feeling prevailing, and for good mealing Corn the market may be considered quite firm.

Corn—Northern, old, bushel 58 to 60—Southern, round yellow, old, 58 a 00—Southern flat yellow, new, 55 a 56—do. do. white 53 a 54—do New Orleans, 50 a 55—Barley 00 a 00 —Rye, Northern, 65 a 00—do. Southern, 58 a 60—Oats, Southern, 30 a 31—Northern do. 00 to 31—Beans, per bushel 1 00 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 28 a 30—Bran, 21 a 23.

FLOUR. The market has been active throughout the week.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $5 00 a 0 00 —do. wharf, $4 75 a 0 00 do. free of garlic, $4 75 a 5 00 —Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $4 75 a 0 00 —Fredericksburg, low l'd 4 mos. $4 75 a 0 00—Alexandria, wharf mountain, 4 75 a 0 00 —Georgetown, $4 75 a 5 25—Richmond Canal, $4 75 a 5 00 —do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, South side $0 00 a 0 00 —do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $5 00 a 5 12— do fancy brands $0 00 a 5 25 — Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 62 a 5 12. Rye, $3 25 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 87 a 3 00.

PROVISIONS.—Several parcels of Pork changed hands at some advance on former quotations.

Beef—Mess 4 mo. new bbl. $8 00 a 8 50—Navy—$7 50 a 7 75.—No. 1, 0 00 a 7 00—do Prime $0 00 a 0 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $12 50 a 13 00—do Clear $11 50 a 12 00 do. Mess, 0 00 a 10 00—do Prime $7 50 a 8 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 a 0 00— —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00— Butter, shipping, 0 a 00—do store, uninspected, 7 a 8—do dairy, 10 cts. a 14—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6¼ a 6¾ —do South and Western, 6 a 6¼ — Hams, Boston, 6 a 7 — Southern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 4 a 6—do new milk, 5½ a 6½.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, free. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 30 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

The market is without any change with respect to this article.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 35 a 37 c.—American full blood do 32 a 33—Do. 3-4 do 32 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 28 a 30—1-4 and common do 25 a 27 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 23— Do. unwashed, 10 a 13—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 12 a 16—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 26 a 30—No. 1 do. do. do. 23 a 25—No. 2 do do do 15 a 20—No. 3 do do do 12 a 15.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1842, lb. 10 a 12. 2d do. do. do. 0 a 0.

HAY, 14 to 16 per ton—Eastern Screwed $10 to 12.

CHEESE—Shipping and 4 meal, 4 to 6c.—New 6 to 7.

EGGS, 12 a 14.

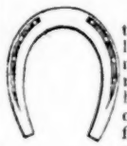
HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

For Sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 100 varieties of the finest hardy Herbaceous Plants, from 25 to 50 cents per root—20 different varieties for 5 dollars. Now is the time for planting.

ALSO,

A fine collection of DOUBLE PICOTEE and CLOVE PINKS; PÆONIES; IRIS; POLYANTHUSES; COWSLIPS, &c. Boston, May 3, 1843.

BURDEN'S IMPROVED PATENT HORSE SHOES.



The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that after years of study and labor, he has perfected his machinery for the manufacture of HORSE SHOES, which he now offers at the price of Horse Shoe Iron in bar of *equal quality*, thus saving the expense of making, (which amounts in all cases to the first cost of the iron,) besides the Shoes are more easily fitted to the hoof, and in no danger of pricking, the holes being all punched at a proper distance from the edge, The quality of the iron is also warranted superior to any heretofore used for the purpose.

All persons desirous of testing the great value and superiority of these over hand made Shoes by sending $5 by mail or otherwise, 100 lbs assorted sizes will be immediately forwarded, warranted to suit the section of the country for which they are ordered, by applying to the subscriber at the works—Kellogg & Co.; Warren, Hart & Lesley, Troy—John Townsend; Lewis Benedict & Co., Albany—Piersons & Co., New York—Charles Smith, No. 42 India Street, Boston—A. M. & B. W. Jones, Philadelphia—and E. Pratt & Brother, Baltimore—where further information may be had on the subject. HENRY BURDEN.

Troy Iron and Nail Factory }
April 1, 1843. }

SWEET POTATO SLIPS

Just received and for sale by JOSEPH BRECK & Co., 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. May 10.

HARRIS' TREATISE ON INSECTS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Harris' Treatise on Insects. Price $2. Also, the second edition of Dana's Muck Manual, price 62½ cts. Feb 15.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!!

The subscribers keep constantly on hand, and for sale, Poudrette in quantities to suit purchasers; packed in Barrels in order for shipping, or transportation by wagon or Rail Road.

The experience of five years past has satisfied many farmers, that this manure has the quickest operation upon vegetable matter, producing greater abundance, and is the cheapest manure they have ever tried.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store, and at the factory in Brookline, will meet with prompt attention.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market st., Boston. Oct. 26.

SILK BUSINESS.

Silk Worm Eggs, Pea nuts, and Sulphurs, at $3 50 per ounce.

Mulberry Trees. Cantons and Multicaulis at $60 per thousand delivered in Boston, by J. R. BARBOUR.

Oxford, Jan. 25, 1843. }
Near Depot on N. and W. R. Road. } Feb. 1.

SEED BARLEY.

100 bushels prime Seed Barley, for sale by

April 25. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

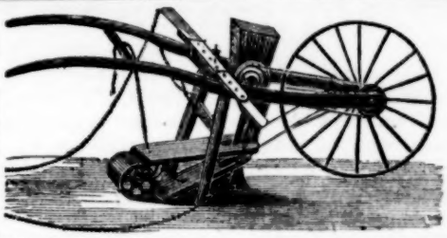
MUCK MANUAL.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., The Muck Manual for Farmers. By Dr S. L. Dana; price 62½.

Boston, April 13.

DRAFT AND TRACE CHAINS.

400 pair Trace Chains, suitable for Ploughing.
200 " Truck and leading Chains.
200 " Draft Chains. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.



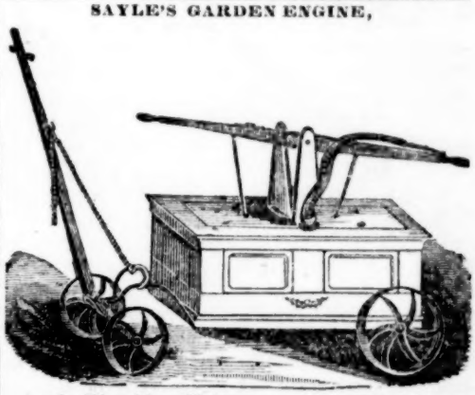
WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

WILLIS has made some considerable improvements in his Seed Sower, making it complete as time and hard study can possibly make it. In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing his seeds, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, Boston, Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

SAYLE'S GARDEN ENGINE,



A splendid article, will throw a constant stream of water to the distance of 50 or 60 feet, with great force, and in case of fire would be a good substitute for a fire engine. The most perfect article for the purpose ever introduced.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse with a boy to lead, will rake on an average from 25 to 30 acres per day, with ease, and do the work well. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years supersede the use of the common hand rake. There is a great advantage in this rake over all others, as the person using it does not have to stop the horse to unload the rake.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston.

May 24. JOSEPH BRECK & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Filial Affection.—A Roman woman was accused of a crime before the prætor; was tried, condemned to death, and delivered over to the jailer of the prison, with orders to inflict the sentence of punishment. This man was kind in his feelings, and being unwilling to shed blood, he determined to let the woman starve to death, in preference to destroying her by violent means. He therefore confined her closely to her cell, and admitted no one to see her, except her daughter, whom he first carefully examined, to ascertain that she did not bear about her any provisions, to avert the intended punishment of her mother. At the end of a week, the jailer was surprised to find his prisoner still alive, and but little emaciated. His suspicions were roused, and he determined to watch what passed at the next interview of the mother and daughter. He did so, and what a spectacle met his eyes! He saw the daughter uncover her breast, and offering it to her parent, thus furnish the nourishment which sustained her. Overcome by the filial tenderness and devotion of the act, he immediately related it to the prætor, who reported it to the consul, but not before the people had learned it; so that the chief magistrate was soon surrounded by an immense crowd of the citizens, all imploring the pardon of the mother for the sake of the Roman daughter. This was readily granted; and a pension out of the public treasury, enabled the virtuous child to take upon herself the support of the parent, whose life she had saved. The renown of the Roman daughter has outlived the monument which the Romans erected near the prison in commemoration of her filial virtue.—*Selected.*

Benevolent Revenge.—Among the crowd which attended the levees of Frederick the Great, was an officer of great merit and bravery, but in reduced circumstances. He wanted a pension; and want made him importunate. He had several times addressed the king, who always answered him, "Wait awhile with patience—at present I can do nothing for you." He did wait, and in vain. He then renewed his entreaties with so much earnestness, that Frederick became seriously annoyed, and gave orders that he should not again be admitted to the palace. For some time he heard nothing more of the officer. At last he almost forgot him. One day a satirical publication was shown to him, in which he was treated with great severity. Such things had often appeared before, and it had always been his habit to disregard them. In this instance, however, there was a point and severity in the remarks, which provoked the king, and he offered a reward of fifty louis'dors for the discovery of the author. The next day, the officer made his appearance at the gate of the palace, and asked to be admitted. The sentinels refused him, according to their orders. The officer persisted, alleging that it was of the utmost importance that he should see the king, and at last he succeeded in gaining admission. "What brings you here again?" asked Frederick. "The reward of fifty louis'dors, and *not* my pension," was the answer. "I am the author of the satire: imprison me, and inflict on me the penalty of the law; but send the amount of the reward to my wife and children, to save them from starvation." "You shall be sent to Spandau," said the monarch—meaning the place where state prisoners were always confined. "Send me there, but send the reward at the same time to my family." Frederick immediately wrote and sealed a letter, which he directed the officer to take with him to the commandant of Spandau, with strict injunctions not to open it until after dinner. He then ordered a strong guard, and the officer found himself in a fair way to be confined for some time. When he arrived at Spandau, he delivered the letter as directed, and the commandant and himself sat down together to dine, the officer in a state of no very pleasant suspense as to the import of the king's letter. At last, dinner being despatched, the letter was opened, and was as follows: "The bearer of this letter is appointed commandant of the fortress of Spandau. His wife and children will be with him in a few hours, and will bring with them fifty louis'dors. The late commandant of Spandau will repair to Potsdam, where he will find a better place destined for him." Judge how great was the mutual surprise of both parties, at the benevolent revenge of the king upon the author of the satire. How few persons would have merged the injury in the motive which prompted it.—*Selected.*

Justice.—When Frederick, of Prussia, was building the palace of Sans Souci, he discovered that the plan which he had adopted for his gardens would be much interfered with by a mill, which he therefore determined to remove. Having sent for the owner, he asked him what sum he would take for the mill, naming at the same time its full value. The man refused to sell it. The monarch doubled and trebled the sum, and at last offered to build another mill, in a better situation, independent of the price of the old one. Still the miller refused to bargain. The mill, he said, had been the possession of his great-grandfather, and he was determined to transmit it to his children as it had descended to him. At last Frederick became provoked, and told the man that he was silly to refuse his offers of payment, as it was in his power to obtain the mill by force, without any compensation. "Not while there is a court of justice at Berlin," answered the miller, firmly; alluding to the court established by Frederick himself, for the redress of injuries. The monarch was pleased at the frank reply, because it intimated a confidence in his integrity and justice, and resolving to leave the mill untouched, he altered at once the plan of his gardens.—*Selected.*

Laughable Adventure.—A reverend clergyman in Vermont, being apprehensive that the accumulated weight of the snow upon the roof of his barn might do some damage, resolved to prevent it by shoveling it off. He therefore ascended it, having first, for fear the snow might all slide off at once, and himself with it, fastened to his waist one end of a rope, and giving the other to his wife, he went to work; but still fearing for his safety, "My dear," said he, "tie the rope round your waist." No sooner than she had done this, than off went the snow and the parson with it, and up went his wife. Thus on one side of the barn hung the clergyman, and on the other side hung his wife. She by screaming lustily, soon attracted the attention of a traveller on the road, who delivered them from their ludicrous situation.—*Exchange pap.*

To Make Chicken Stew.—Shut the door of the hen coop, and throw in lighted fire-works.—*Punch.*

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

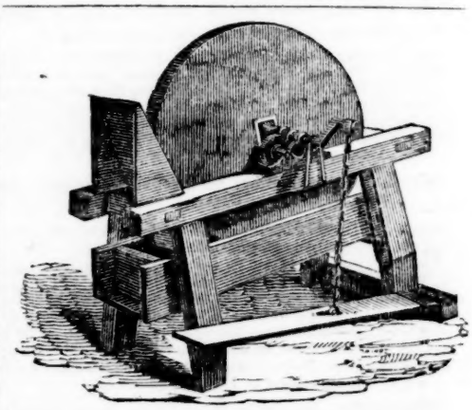
At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.



GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

LACTOMETERS—a simple instrument for testing the quality of milk. For sale by J. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

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21 School Street.